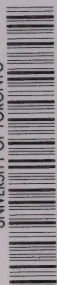


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FLUORIDATION IN CANADA
as of January 1, 1970



LA FLUORATION AU CANADA
au 1^{er} janvier, 1970

COMPILED AS A PUBLIC SERVICE BY:

Bureau of Public Information
Canadian Dental Association
234 St. George Street
Toronto 180, Ontario

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FLUORIDATION IN CANADA, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1970

FOREWORD

During the first half of 1945, Grand Rapids, Michigan; Newburgh, New York, and Brantford, Ontario, were the first three cities in the world to fluoridate their water supplies as a means to prevent tooth decay. This process, known as "fluoridation," entails adjusting the fluoride concentration in fluoride-deficient water supplies to approximately one part fluoride to a million parts of water. (X)

Today, 337 water systems in Canada have controlled fluoridation. These supply 417 communities and serve 6.8 million people. An additional 0.2 million people in 137 communities have the protection of adequate naturally occurring fluoride in their drinking water. Thus, 46 per cent of the population on piped drinking water, or one Canadian in three, has access to fluoride-enriched water supplies. Conversely, this means that, after 25 years, over half of those who could be given this protection for a few cents a year still do not have it in spite of marked reductions in the prevalence of tooth decay wherever fluoridation has been introduced. There is a costly time-lag, both in money and health, between approval by science and implementation by authorities concerned.

International acceptance was confirmed in 1969 when the World Health Organization recommended fluoridation for introduction by member states wherever practicable "as a proven health measure," and where it is not practicable to study other methods of using fluorides for the protection of dental health.

Adoption of fluoridation in Canada was recently given impetus in a statement by the Hon. John Munro, Minister of National Health and Welfare. In the statement, given to the Canadian Dental Association to commemorate 25 years of fluoridation in Brantford, the Minister said in part: "I have on several previous occasions stated that my Department is satisfied that fluoridation of water supplies is the most important, practical and effective public health measure currently available for safely and economically reducing the incidence of dental caries. I therefore advocate the widest practicable implementation of this public health measure by the authorities responsible for communal water supplies in Canada."

BUREAU OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
CANADIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

(X) The exact optimal level for any given area should be determined by the public health authorities concerned. The optimum may range from 0.7 ppm in some parts of the United States to 1.2 ppm for most parts of Canada and to 1.4 ppm in arctic and sub-arctic regions. (Refs.: U.S. Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards, 1962; Canadian Drinking Water Standards and Objectives, 1968, a National Health and Welfare publication.)

AVANT-PROPOS

Au cours de la première moitié de l'année 1945, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Newburgh, N.-Y. et Brantford, Ontario, furent les trois premières villes au monde à entreprendre la fluoration contrôlée de l'eau de consommation, à titre préventif contre la carie dentaire. Ce procédé, connu sous le titre de "fluoruration", entraîne l'ajustement de la concentration de fluorure dans les eaux à faible teneur en fluorure, de façon à obtenir une proportion d'une partie de fluorure pour un million de parties d'eau. (X)

A l'heure actuelle, 337 réseaux d'eau du Canada bénéficient de la fluoration contrôlée. Ils desservent 417 communautés, ou 6.8 millions d'habitants. En outre, deux cent milles autres personnes de 137 communautés bénéficient de la protection du fluorure présent de façon naturelle et en proportions suffisantes dans leur eau de consommation. En d'autres termes, 46 pour cent de la population desservie par aqueduc, ou 1 Canadien sur trois, dispose d'eau enrichie au fluorure. Réciproquement, cela signifie que 25 ans après, plus de la moitié de ceux qui pourraient recevoir cette protection pour un prix de quelques cents par an, doivent encore attendre, en dépit de la baisse marquée dans le nombre de caries dentaires observées dans les régions où la fluoration est en vigueur. Il s'agit là d'un retard coûteux, sur le plan financier comme du point de vue de la santé. Ce retard est dû aux délais inévitables qui séparent l'approbation par les scientifiques et la mise en oeuvre pratique par les autorités responsables.

La reconnaissance internationale du procédé fut confirmée en 1969 lorsque l'Organisation Mondiale pour la Santé recommanda la mise en vigueur de la fluoration dans les pays membres partout où la chose était possible, "à titre de mesure sanitaire garantie", et, là où la chose n'était pas possible, on recommanda d'étudier d'autres méthodes d'emploi du fluorure pour assurer une meilleure protection dentaire.

L'adoption de la fluoration au Canada reçut dernièrement un support important par l'Hon. John Munro, ministre de la Santé et du Bien-être, dans le cadre d'une déclaration à l'Association dentaire canadienne, en commémoration des 25 ans de fluoration à Brantford. Entre autres choses, le ministre déclara: "A maintes reprises au préalable, j'ai déjà affirmé que mon ministère est extrêmement satisfait de la fluoration des eaux de consommation, en ce sens qu'il s'agit du moyen le plus important, le plus pratique et aussi le plus efficace de diminuer les causes de carie dentaire, d'une façon économique et sûre. Je ne saurais par conséquent qu'encourager fortement l'élargissement maximum de cette mesure de santé publique par les autorités responsables de l'alimentation en eau de consommation au Canada."

BUREAU DE RENSEIGNEMENTS AU PUBLIC
L'ASSOCIATION DENTAIRE CANADIENNE

(X) Le niveau optimum exact pour toute région donnée doit être déterminé par les autorités responsables de la santé publique. L'optimum peut varier de 0.7 p/m dans certaines régions des Etats Unis, à 1.2 p/m dans la plupart des régions du Canada, et même 1.4 p/m dans les régions arctiques et sub-arctiques. (Réf.: normes sur l'eau potable du Public Health Service des E.-U., 1962; normes et objectifs de l'eau potable au Canada, 1968, une publication sur la santé et le bien-être sur le plan national.)

TABLE 1STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN CANADAas of January 1, 1970

	<u>Water systems</u>	<u>Communities supplied</u>	<u>Population served</u>
Controlled fluoridation	337	417	6,821,107
Naturally occurring fluoridation	<u>137</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>195,065</u>
Total with fluoridation	474	554	7,016,172 (X)

(X) This represents 33.4 % of the total population of Canada (DBS June 1/69) and 46.2 % of those on piped drinking water.

Some major centres using controlled fluoridation (drinking water supplies with the fluoride content adjusted to approximately one part fluoride to a million parts of water):

Toronto, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man.; Edmonton, Alta.; Ottawa, Ont.; Hamilton, Ont.; Windsor, Ont.; London, Ont.; Laval, P.Q.; Halifax, N.S.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Mississauga, Ont.

A PUBLIC SERVICE from:

Bureau of Public Information
Canadian Dental Association
234 St. George Street
Toronto 180, Ontario.

TABLE 2.

COMBINED FLUORIDATION STATEMENT

SHOWING THE STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN CANADA

CONTROLLED AND NATURALLY OCCURRING

as of January 1, 1970

(A) Prov.'s & Terr.'s	(B) Population Est. DBS June 1/69	(C) Population On Piped Drinking Water		(D) Fluoride Adjusted Systems	(E) Com's & Pop'n with Controlled Fluoridation		(G) Com's & Pop'n with Natural Fluoridation		(J) Total Communities and Population With Fluoridation	(L) Expressed as % of:		(N) Rank, as % of Possible Coverage
			%		Com.	Pop.	Com.	Pop.		(B)	(C)	
Nfld.	514,000	220,000	42.8	1	1	7,108	1	2,114	Com. 2	1.8	4.2	(C) 12th
P.E.I.	110,000	33,000	30.0	2	2	20,843	0	0	2	18.9	63.2	6th
N.S.	763,000	360,000	47.2	14	15	276,793	0	0	15	36.3	76.9	4th
N.B.	625,000	292,000	46.7	3	4	18,027	2	3,800	6	3.5	7.5	11th
Que.	5,984,000	4,200,000	70.2	38	74	656,332	2	15,018	76	11.2	16.0	9th
Ont.	7,452,000	5,972,000	80.1	63	90	4,186,450	85	130,024	175	57.9	72.3	5th
Man.	979,000	692,000	70.7	32	43	603,245	4	7,184	47	62.4	88.2	3rd
Sask.	959,000	601,000	62.7	115	115	320,527	8	2,293	123	33.7	53.7	7th
Alta.	1,561,000	1,159,000	74.2	31	35	531,311	35	34,632	70	36.3	48.8	8th
B.C.	2,067,000	1,653,000	80.0	21	21	171,235	0	0	21	8.3	10.4	10th
Yukon	15,000	11,200	74.7	8	8	11,200	0	0	8	74.7	100.0	1st
NWT	32,000	19,000	59.4	9	9	18,036	0	0	9	56.4	94.9	2nd
CANADA	21,061,000	15,212,200	72.4	337	417	6,821,107	137	195,065	554	33.4	46.2	
						32.5% of (B) 44.9% of (C)		0.9% of (B) 1.3% of (C)				

TABLE 3

FLUORIDATION IN CANADABOTH CONTROLLED AND NATURALLY OCCURRINGshown by provinces - as of January 1, 1970

<u>Province or Territory</u>	<u>Fluoridated water systems</u>	<u>Communities supplied</u>	<u>Population served</u>	<u>Expressed as % of population on piped drinking water</u>
Newfoundland	2	2	9,222	4.2
Prince Edward Island	2	2	20,843	63.2
Nova Scotia	14	15	276,793	76.9
New Brunswick	5	6	21,827	7.5
Quebec	40	76	671,350	16.0
Ontario	148	175	4,316,474	72.3
Manitoba	36	47	610,429	88.2
Saskatchewan	123	123	322,820	53.7
Alberta	66	70	565,943	48.8
British Columbia	21	21	171,235	10.4
Yukon Territory	5	8	11,200	100.0
Northwest Territories	9	9	18,036	94.9
CANADA total	474	554	7,016,172(X)	

(X) This represents 33.4% of the total population of Canada (DBS June 1/69) and 46.2% of those on piped drinking water.

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF WATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA
WITH CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION (X) AND THOSE WITH
FLUORIDE NATURALLY OCCURRING (Z)

as of January 1, 1970

<u>Province or Territory</u>	<u>Fluoride Adjusted</u>	<u>Naturally Occurring</u>	<u>Total having Fluoridation</u>
Newfoundland	1	1	2
P.E.I.	2	0	2
Nova Scotia	14	0	14
New Brunswick	3	2	5
Quebec	38	2	40
Ontario	63	85	148
Manitoba	32	4	36
Saskatchewan	115	8	123
Alberta	31	35	66
British Columbia	21	0	21
Yukon	8	0	5
N.W.T.	9	0	9
	337	137	474

(X) Fluoride content adjusted to approximately one part fluoride to a million parts of water, as determined by health and engineering authorities in the area concerned.

(Z) For statistical purposes only those with at least a fluoride content of 0.7 parts per million are listed.

TABLE 5

LOCAL AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMENCEMENT OF CONTROLLED
FLUORIDATION IN CANADA DURING 1969

Province or Territory	Water systems fluoridated during 1969	Decision to fluoridate made		
		by local council	by other authority	as result of plebiscite
Newfoundland	0			
P.E.I.	0			
Nova Scotia	1		1	
New Brunswick	0			
Quebec	7(W)	3	4	
Ontario	14	1	9	4
Manitoba	6	3	3	
Saskatchewan	6	5	1	
Alberta	2(X)			2
British Columbia	4(Y)		2	2
Yukon	6		5	1
N.W.T.	3	3		
Total	49(Z)	15	25	9

(W) Net increase of 1 as 6 were temporarily stopped.

(X) " " " 1 " as St. Albert now supplied by Edmonton.

(Y) " " " 1 " Marysville now part of Kimberley and 2 other stopped
for time being.

(Z) Total net increase of 39 (49 additions, 10 deletions).

TABLE 6

IS YOUR CITY ON THIS LIST ?

Here are the larger fluoride-enriched water supplies in Canada (serving 18,000 or more people) reported to January 1, 1970, with fluoride content adjusted to the optimal level for protection of teeth in accordance with advice of health and engineering authorities.

	<u>Population served</u>
1. Metropolitan Toronto, Ontario	2,050,000
2. Metropolitan Winnipeg, Manitoba (water area)	504,176
3. Edmonton, Alberta (water area)	423,630
4. Ottawa, Ont. (water area)	386,000
5. Hamilton, Ont. (water area)	330,000
6. Windsor, Ont. (water area)	216,302
7. London, Ont.	208,273
8. Laval, Québec	200,000
9. Halifax, Nova Scotia	131,300
10. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	115,892
11. Mississauga, Ont.	112,000
12. Sudbury, Ont.	89,144
13. Oshawa, Ont.	86,000
14. Burlington, Ont.	76,000
15. Dartmouth, N.S.	70,000
16. Trois Rivières, Qué.	65,000
17. Brantford, Ont.	64,000
18. Pointe-Claire, Qué. (water area)	57,100
19. Pierrefonds, Qué. (water area)	55,300
20. Cornwall, Ont.	47,000
21. North Bay, Ont. (water area)	46,575
22. Oakville, Ont.	43,253
23. Welland, Ont.	43,000
24. Brampton, Ont.	38,800
25. Moose Jaw, Sask.	33,417
26. Belleville, Ont.	33,030
27. Sydney, N.S.	32,300
28. St-Lambert, Qué. (water area)	31,500
29. Waterloo, Ont.	31,426
30. Prince George, British Columbia	30,000
31. Brandon, Man.	29,981
32. Joliette, Qué.	29,722
33. St. Thomas Ont. (water area)	27,597
34. Red Deer, Alta.	26,924
35. Prince Albert, Sask.	26,269
36. Dorval, Qué.	26,000
37. Sorel, Qué.	25,760
38. Kamloops, B.C.	25,000
39. Stratford, Ont. (adequate fluoride naturally present)	23,341
40. Sept-Îles, Qué.	20,000
41. Brockville, Ont.	19,830
42. Kelowna, B.C.	19,500
43. Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	18,900
44. Owen Sound, Ont.	18,746

(For complete lists of fluoride-adjusted water systems reported, refer to Tables 7 - 17)

TABLE 7STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADORas of January 1, 1970CONTROLLED FLUORIDATIONOne fluoride-adjusted water system supplying one community.

<u>Date</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>Communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems - 1</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Mar. 18/63	Gander, Town of	-----	7,108

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

One system supplying one community:

St. Lawrence, Town of	-----	2,114
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TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

2 water systems; 2 communities supplied; population served -	-----	9,222 (X)
--	-------	-----------

(X) This represents 1.8% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969), and 4.2 of those on piped drinking water.

Source: Director of Dental Services
Department of Health
Government of Newfoundland and Labrador

TABLE 8 STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION

2 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 2 communities

<u>Dates fluoridation commenced</u>	<u>Communities with fluoride-adjusted water systems - 2</u>	<u>Other communities substantially supplied by these systems - nil</u>	<u>Population served by these water systems</u>
Apr. 23/68	Charlottetown	-----	18,900
Mar. 25/68	Summerside, CFB		<u>1,943</u>
			20,843

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

Nil reported

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

2 water systems; 2 communities supplied; population served - 20,843 (X)

(X) This represents 18.9% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969)
and 63.2% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1.) Director of Dental Public Health
Prince Edward Island Department of Health

2.) Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 9

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NOVA SCOTIAas of January 1, 1970CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION14 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 15 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>13 communities with</u> <u>14 fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>2 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Aug. 2/63	Antigonish	-----	5,000
Feb. 17/69	Cornwallis, CFB	-----	732
July 3/56	Dartmouth	Shearwater	70,000
Aug. 8/68	Greenwood, CFB	-----	3,794
June 11/56	Halifax, also separate		
Jan. 1/66	Spryfield system --		131,300
Feb. 16/56	Kentville	-----	6,500
Jan. 15/67	Liverpool	-----	3,500
June /67	Lunenburg	-----	3,100
May /67	New Waterford	Scotchtown	12,000
Jan. 1/68	Sydney	-----	32,300
Nov. 15/68	Sydney, CFS	-----	217
May /63	Windsor	-----	4,000
May /69	Wolfville	-----	4,350
			<u>276,793</u>

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION
(nil reported)TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

14 water systems; 15 communities supplied; population served - 276,793 (X)

(X) This represents 36.3% of the total population (DBS June 1 1969) and 76.9% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1. Director of Dental Health
Nova Scotia Department of Public Health2. Director General of Dental Services
Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 10

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION3 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 4 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>Communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems -3</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems -1</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Apr.12/68	Chatham, CFB	-----	1,887
Mar.21/68	Coverdale, CFS	-----	140
Apr.15/68	Gagetown, CFB (7,700)	Oromocto, town	<u>16,000</u>
			18,027

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

2 water systems supplying 2 communities

Barkers Point	1,760	
Shediac	<u>2,040</u>	3,800

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

5 water systems; 6 communities supplied; population served	<u>21,827</u> (X)
--	-------------------

(X) This represents 3.5% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969 and 7.5% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director of Public Health Services
New Brunswick Department of Health and Welfare.

2) Director General of Dental Services,
Canadian Armed Forces.

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN QUEBEC

au 1er janvier, 1970

as of January 1, 1970

FLUORATION CONTROLEECONTROLLED FLUORIDATION

38 systèmes de fluoration (\$) qui desservent 74 communautés.
 38 fluoride - adjusted water systems (\$) supplying 74 communities.

Date de mise en marche. When fluoridated	36 villes; 38 systèmes fluorés 36 towns; 38 systems.	36 autres villes desservies; 36 other communities served.	Population desservie. Pop'n.served.
nov. 1960	Acton Vale	-	5,000
nov. 1967	Beauharnois	Maple Grove	10,000
jan. 1960	Berthierville	Berthier, par.	5,200
oct. 1968	Brownsburg	-	3,450
mars, 1969	Chibougamau, CFS	-	399
mai, 1968	Contrecoeur	-	3,500
déc. 1967	Crabtree	-	1,655
avr. 1967	Danville	Shipton	2,875
juil. 1958	(Derby Line, USA	Rock Island	
		Stanstead Plain	2,600
avr. 1957	Dorval	Aéroport	26,000
fév. 1968	Farnham	-	6,700
sep. 1963	Ile-Perrot	N-Dame-de-Ile Perrot	5,000
juil 1957	Joliette	N-Dame-des-Prairies	
		St- Charles Borromée	
		St-Paul (partie)	29,722
mai, 1969	Kenogami	Jonquiére par	12,500
avr. 1966	Lachute	St-Jérusalem	12,000
1968	Lac St-Dennis, CFS	-	242
juin, 1966	L'Assomption	L'Assomption, par	
		St-Sulpice (partie)	7,500
juil. 1958	Laval (Pont Viau)	-	
juin, 1958	" (Chomedey)	-	
juin. 1962	" (Ste-Rose)	-	200,000
juin, 1968	Lavaltrie	-	1,800
avr. 1969	Louiseville	St-Antoine-de-	
		la-Riv. du Loup	4,000
nov. 1968	Maskinongé	Maskinongé, par	1,500
fév. 1969	Moisie, CFS	-	312
jan. 1969	Mont Apica, CFS	-	417
jan. 1968	Mont-Joli	-	7,500
nov. 1966	Montmagny	-	9,000
mars, 1969	Montréal, CFB	-	900
fév. 1964	Pierrefonds	Roxboro	
		Ste-Geneviève	
		Dollard-des-Ormeaux	
		St-Raphael-de L'Ile Bizard	55,300

TABLE 11 cont'd - (suite)

fév. 1955	Pointe-Claire	Bai d'Urfé Beaconsfield Kirkland (Dollard-des-Ormeaux) (partie)	57,100
nov. 1963	Rosemère	Lorraine Bois-des-Filions	12,500
avr. 1969	Ste-Adèle	-	3,000
sep. 1962	Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue	Senneville	6,800
avr. 1961	St-Joseph-de- St-Hyacinthe	Ste-Rosalie St-Hyacinthe-le Confesseur	9,600
mars, 1969	St-Eustache	St-Eustache, par	10,000
sep. 1962	St-Lambert	Greenfield Park Lemoyne	31,500
avr. 1966	Sept-Iles	-	20,000
nov. 1965	Sorel	Ste-Anne de Sorel Ste-Pierre de Sorel St-Robert Yamaska Yamaska-Est	25,760
sep. 1962	Trois-Rivières	-	65,000

656,332

FLUORATION NATURELLE - NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

2 systèmes; 2 communautés - 2 systems; 2 communities.

Arvida	14,815	
Bouchard, CF Camp	<u>203</u>	15,018

FLUORATION TOTALE - TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

(Contrôlée et naturelle) (Controlled and Natural)

Systèmes - 40 (\$) - Water systems - 40 (\$)

Communautés - 76 - Communities - 76

Population Population
desservie served

671,350 (X)

(\$) Plus un système dans les Etats Unis - Plus one system in the USA

(X) 11.2% de la population provinciale (B.F.S. le 1 juin 1969);
16.0% de la population desservie par aqueduc.

11.2% of the provincial population (D.B.S. June 1, 1969);
16.0% of the population on piped drinking water.

TABLE 12

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ONTARIO

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION

63 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 90 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>59 communities with</u> <u>63 fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>31 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
May 27/63	Atikokan Tp.	-	6,178
Nov. 20/65	Belleville	-	33,030
Jan. 9/66	Blind River	-	3,394
Aug. 4/69	Borden, CFB	-	4,802
June 13/68	Brampton	-	38,800
June 20/45	Brantford	part Brantford Tp.	64,000
Feb. 18/56	Brockville	-	19,830
Oct. 20/61	Burlington	-	76,000
Dec. 13/66	Carleton Place	-	4,938
Jan. 23/62	Cornwall	-	47,000
Dec. 9/52	Deep River	-	5,637
Dec. 17/62	Dryden	-	6,727
June 8/67	Ear Falls	-	1,000
Nov. 25/66	Espanola	-	5,639
Mar. 29/68	Falconbridge, CFS	-	354
Jan. 18/52	Fort Erie	-	9,688
Mar. 7/66	Fort Frances	-	9,105
Feb. 1/69	Foymount, CFS	-	406
Oct. 23/67	Hamilton	Dundas, Stoney Creek, most Saltfleet Tp.	330,000
Oct. 15/69	Kenora (# 1 system)	-	10,462
Dec. 10/69	(S) Kenora (# 2 system)	-	500
Sept. 1/67	London	-	208,273
Aug. 25/69	Lowther, CFS	-	140
June 16/61	Mississauga	-	112,000
Sept. 15/68	Moosonee, CFS	-	396
May 1/62	North Bay	-	46,575
June 15/69	North Bay, CFB	-	823
Apr. 22/63	Oakville	-	43,253
Feb. 26/53	Oshawa	-	86,000
Nov. 15/65	Ottawa	Vanier, Rockcliffe Park, parts Nepean, Gloucester, Cumberland, Goulbourne, March & Osgood Tps.	386,000
Dec. 1/69	Owen Sound	part Sydenham Tp.	18,746
June 1/62	Parry Sound	part McDougall Tp.	6,288
Apr. 1/62	Perth	-	5,334
July 1/69	Petawawa, CFB	-	5,992
Oct. 1/69	Petrolia	Watford, Wyoming & parts Plympton & Sarnia Tps.	8,419

TABLE 12 cont'd

Oct. 5/64	Picton	part Hallowell Tp.	7,021
July 9/64	Pinard Tp.		
	(Abitibi Canyon)	-	475
Oct. 16/61	Port Credit	-	8,573
Dec. 11/63	Prescott	-	5,518
Jan. 25/66	Purdom Tp.		
	(Cameron Falls)	-	275
Oct. 1/68	Ramore, CFS	-	130
Dec. 1/65	Red Rock	-	1,922
Mar. 1/62	Renfrew	-	8,470
May 1/65	St. Thomas	parts Southwold & Yarmouth Tps.	27,597
Dec. 2/63	Sioux Lookout	-	2,704
Sept. 7/67	Smiths Falls	-	12,986
Apr. 20/62	Streetsville	-	6,180
Aug. 20/52	Sudbury	-	89,144
Dec. 16/66	Sutton	-	3,800
Jan. 8/62	Teck Tp. (Kirkland Lake system)	-	
Jan. 8/62	(S) (Swastika system)	-	15,228
Oct. 3/55	Tisdale Tp		
	(Schumacher system)		
Oct. 3/55	(S) (S. Porcupine system)		7,977
Feb. 12/52	Thorold	-	10,377
Sept. 4/63	<u>Toronto, Metropolitan</u> <u>Water System</u>	Boroughs of North York, Scarborough, Etobicoke, York, East York	2,050,000
May 30/69	City of Toronto	-	2,447
Dec. 1/67	Trenton, CFB	-	2,681
Aug. 8/62	Uplands, CFB	-	
June 6/67	Wallaceburg	part Chatham Tp.	11,288
Aug. 6/63	Waterloo	-	31,426
Dec. 14/62	Welland	-	43,000
Sept. 11/62	Whitby	-	15,200
	<u>Windsor system</u>		
June 29/69	most of Windsor	most Sandwich W. Tp.	184,556
	(S) Windsor-Tecumseh		
	<u>joint system</u>	Tecumseh,	
	the rest of Windsor	St. Clair Beach, part Sandwich S. Tp.	31,746

4,186,450

TABLE 12 cont'd

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

85 water systems supplying 85 communities and population of - 130,024

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

148 water systems; 175 communities; population served - 4,316,474 (X)

(X) This is 57.9% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969)
and 72.3% of the total on piped drinking water

(S) These are separate water systems

Compiled as a PUBLIC SERVICE by the Bureau of Public Information,
Canadian Dental Association.

Sources include:

- 1) Senior Consultant, Public Health Dentistry, Ontario Department of Health
- 2) Supervisor of Waterworks, Ontario Water Resources Commission
- 3) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces
- 4) Local officials concerned.

TABLE 13

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN MANITOBA

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION32 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 43 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>32 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>11 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
Nov. 4/66	Altona	-	2,129
Nov. 15/67	Baldur	-	479
May 28/68	Beausejour, CFS	-	32
Jan. 11/57	Boissevain	-	1,473
Mar. 8/55	Brandon	-	29,981
Nov. 3/65	Carman	-	1,922
May 1958	Dauphin	-	8,655
Sept. 24/68	Deloraine	-	910
Dec. 23/63	Gimli	-	2,262
Mar. 18/69	Gimli, CFB	-	1,204
Nov. 4/66	Gretna	-	561
Aug. 28/69	Gypsumville CFS	-	319
Dec. 16/64	Hartney	-	621
Oct. 25/60	Killarney	-	1,836
Apr. 22/69	MacGregor	-	724
May 15/65	Manitou	-	888
Nov. 18/69	McCreary	-	578
July 7/60	Minnedosa	-	2,305
Oct. 1/69	Morden	-	3,097
July 3/68	Morris	-	1,339
July 10/63	Neepawa	-	3,229
Jan. 14/64	Pinawa	-	1,339
Jan. 13/58	Portage la Prairie	-	13,012
Nov. 26/68	Reston	-	556
Dec. 10/68	Rivers, CFB	-	1,418
Mar. 1/67	Russell	-	1,511
Jan 14/69	Shilo, CFB	-	2,611
Nov. 5/63	Souris	-	1,829
May 1960	Steinbach	-	4,648
Jyly 23/64	The Pas	-	5,031
June 24/64	Winkler	-	2,570
Dec. 18/56	<u>Winnipeg, Metropolitan Water System</u>		

City of Winnipeg Charleswood, E. Kildonan,
Fort Garry, N. Kildonan,
Old Kildonan, St. Boniface
St. James - Assiniboia,
St. Vital, Transcona,
Tuxedo, West Kildonan

-504,176
603,245

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

4 water systems supplying 4 communities and population of

7,184

TABLE 13 cont'd

<u>TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION</u>	(Controlled and Natural)	
36 water systems; 47 communities supplied; population served		610,429 (X)

(X) This is 62.4% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969)
and 88.2% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1.) Director of Dental Health Services, Province of Manitoba
 2.) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 14

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN SASKATCHEWANas of January 1, 1970CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION115 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 115 communities

<u>Year</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>115 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>Other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
1969	Alameda	-	328
1966	Alvena	-	208
1966	Arborefield	-	494
1953	Assiniboia	-	2,872
1969	Balcarres	-	751
1968	Balgonie	-	446
1967	Bienfait	-	908
1962	Birch Hills	-	663
1967	Big River	-	898
1961	Blaine Lake	-	650
1968	Borden	-	205
1961	Cabri	-	773
1961	Canora	-	2,734
1965	Canwood	-	342
1967	Carnduff	-	1,194
1968	Ceylon	-	332
1961	Chaplin	-	443
1964	Choiceland	-	508
1964	Colonsay	-	348
1965	Coronach	-	474
1963	Craik	-	556
1964	Creighton	-	1,710
1964	Cudworth	-	775
1968	Dana, CFS	-	315
1961	Davidson	-	1,066
1966	Debden	-	401
1964	Delisle	-	665
1966	Dinsmore	-	510
1965	Doddsland	-	388
1965	Domremy	-	235
1964	Dundurn	-	373
1967	Duck Lake	-	704
1961	Estevan	-	9,062
1957	Eston	-	1,548
1962	Foam Lake	-	1,165
1969	Fox Valley	-	506
1967	Frobisher	-	268
1967	Glaslyn	-	349
1968	Gravelbourg	-	1,626
1964	Gull Lake	-	1,235
1966	Hague	-	439
1968	Hoey	-	105
1963	Humboldt	-	3,979
1964	Invermay	-	444
1959	Kamsack	-	2,982

TABLE 14 cont'd

1965	Kelvington	-	980
1963	Kanaston	-	466
1962	Kerrobert	-	1,237
1959	Kindersley	-	3,534
1968	La Fleche	-	742
1968	Lampman	-	763
1965	Lancer	-	254
1962	Langenburg	-	1,269
1962	Langham	-	433
1963	Lanigan	-	911
1963	Lashburn	-	500
1961	Leader	-	1,236
1962	Leask	-	497
1968	Lipton	-	453
1969	Loon Lake	-	368
1961	Luseland	-	826
1966	Marcelin	-	305
1964	Maryfield	-	459
1962	Melfort	-	4,386
1960	Melville	-	5,690
1969	Midale	-	762
1967	Middle Lake	-	252
1960	Montmartre	-	566
1952	Moose Jaw	-	33,417
1963	Moosomin	-	2,141
1966	Mossbank	-	596
1961	Naicam	-	784
1966	Neilburg	-	327
1968	North Battleford	-	12,262
1965	Outlook	-	1,499
1967	Oxbow	-	1,569
1967	Paynton	-	219
1964	Pennant	-	289
1965	Perdue	-	455
1962	Plenty	-	250
1964	Porcupine Plain	-	858
1961	Preeceville	-	1,202
1960	Prince Albert	-	26,269
1963	Quill Lake	-	578
1964	Radisson	-	489
1968	Redvers	-	795
1964	Rosetown	-	2,658
1964	Rosevalley	-	618
1960	Rosthern	-	1,414
1962	Rouleau	-	419
1955	Saskatoon	-	115,892
1964	Sceptre	-	257
1968	Sheho	-	345
1965	Shellbrook	-	1,088
1967	Spalding	-	399

TABLE 14 cont'd

1963	Spiritwood	-	622
1961	Star City	-	634
1963	St. Louis	-	398
1962	Sturgis	-	705
1954	Swift Current	-	14,485
1960	Tisdale	-	2,914
1966	Tramping Lake	-	288
1963	Uranium City	-	2,200
1967	Veregin	-	231
1964	Viscount	-	346
1961	Wadena	-	1,404
1962	Wakaw	-	1,032
1961	Watson	-	929
1963	Wawota	-	452
1955	Weyburn	-	9,000
1962	Whitewood	-	1,069
1967	Wiseton	-	197
1956	Wynyard	-	1,956
1968	Yorkton, CFS	-	315
1965	Young	-	395

320,527

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

8 water systems supplying 8 communities and population of 2,293

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

123 water systems; 123 communities supplied; population served 322,820 (X)

(X) This is 33.7% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969 and 53.7% of those on piped drinking water.

SOURCES: 1) Director, Dental Health Division,
Saskatchewan Department of Public Health
2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 15

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN ALBERTA

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION31 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 35 communities

<u>Year</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>31 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>4 other communities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>served by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
1962	Athabasca	-	1,817
1964	Barrhead	-	2,718
1961	Bonnyville	-	2,503
1968	Bow Island	-	1,160
1963	Coaldale	-	2,541
1969	Cold Lake (Medley)	-	1,257
1959	Devon	-	1,283
1967	Drumheller	-	5,240
1967	Edmonton	Sherwood Park	
(1962)		Leduc, Beaumont	
(1962)		St. Albert	423,630
1958	Fairview	-	2,093
1969	Fort McMurray	-	5,943
1962	Fort Saskatchewan	-	4,961
1959	Grande Prairie	-	11,860
1968	Hanna	-	2,539
1969	Hays	-	62
1969	Hinton	-	4,461
1960	Innisfail	-	2,531
1964	Kinuso	-	376
1964	Mayerthorpe	-	968
1964	Milk River	-	861
1963	Peace River	-	5,384
1966	Picture Butte	-	1,013
1968	Pincher Creek	-	3,158
1958	Red Deer	-	26,924
1964	Redwater	-	1,304
1968	St. Paul	-	3,958
1963	Suffield-Ralston	-	900
1968	Vegreville	-	3,759
1968	Wainwright, CF Camp	-	336
1968	Westlock	-	2,919
1965	Whitecourt	-	2,852
			<u>531,311</u>

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

35 water systems supplying 35 communities and population of 34,632

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION (Controlled and Natural)

66 water systems; 70 communities supplied; population served - 565,943 (X)

(X) This is 36.3% of the total population (DBS) June 1, 1969)
and 48.8% of those on piped drinking water.Sources: 1) Director, Dental Health Services, Alberta Department of Health
2) Director General of Dental Sources, Canadian Armed Forces.

TABLE 16

STATUS OF FLUORIDATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION21 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 21 communities

<u>Year fluoridation commenced</u>	<u>21 communities with fluoride-adjusted water systems</u>	<u>Other communities substantially supplied by these systems - Nil</u>	<u>Population served by these water systems</u>
1969	Aldergrove, CFS	-	175
1968	Baldy Hughes, CFS	-	221
1960	Burns Lake	-	2,000
1960	Campbell River	-	11,500
1969	Chilliwack, CFB	-	1,362
1968	Comox, CFB	-	1,411
1968	Cranbrook	-	10,000
1963	Fort St. John	-	8,000
1966	Golden	-	2,870
1969	Gold River	-	2,000
1968	Holberg, CFS	-	469
1963	Kamloops (including	-	
(1966)	North Kamloops)	-	25,000
1956	Kelowna	-	19,500
1969	Kimberley (including	-	
(1968)	Marysville)	-	7,727
1958	Kitimat	-	10,500
1955	Prince George	-	30,000
1957	Prince Rupert	-	15,500
1955	Smithers	-	3,600
1968	Squamish	-	5,000
1968	Terrace	-	10,500
1965	Williams Lake	-	3,900
			171,235

NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

(nil reported)

TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION

(Controlled and Natural)

21 water systems; 21 communities supplied; population served 171,235 (X)

(X) This is 8.3% of the total population (DBS June 1, 1969)
and 10.4% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director, Preventive Dentistry, British Columbia Health Services
2) Director General of Dental Services, Canadian Armed Forces.

as of January 1, 1970

CONTROLLED FLUORIDATION17 fluoride-adjusted water systems supplying 17 communities

<u>Dates</u> <u>fluoridation</u> <u>commenced</u>	<u>17 communities with</u> <u>fluoride-adjusted</u> <u>water systems</u>	<u>Other communitities</u> <u>substantially supplied</u> <u>by these systems - Nil</u>	<u>Population</u> <u>supplied by these</u> <u>water systems</u>
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- YUKON TERRITORY - 8

1969	Clinton Creek	-	400
1969	Dawson City	-	500
1969	Elsa	-	400
1969	Faro	-	800
Jan/67	Mayo Improvement Dist.	-	300
1969	Porter Creek	-	1,000
1969	Takhini - Hillcrest	-	1,800
Apr/61	City of Whitehorse	-	6,000

TOTAL FOR YUKON	11,200
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- NORTHWEST TERRITORIES - 9

1969	Aklavik (Summer only)	-	655
1969	Fort McPherson (Summer only)	-	838
Jan/66	Fort Simpson	-	622
Mar/67	Fort Smith	-	2,600
May/64	Frobisher Bay	-	1,809
Dec/65	Hay River	-	2,485
Sep/62	Inuvik	-	2,740
1969	Norman Wells	-	287
Aug/59	Yellowknife	-	6,000

TOTAL FOR NWT	18,036
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TOTAL FOR THE NORTH	29,236
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NATURALLY OCCURRING FLUORIDATION

(nil reported)

<u>TOTAL WITH FLUORIDATION IN THE NORTH</u>	(Controlled and Natural)	29,236 (X)
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17 water systems; 17 communities supplied; population served

(X) This is 62.2% of total population of Yukon and NWT
(DBS) June 1, (1969) and 96.8% of those on piped drinking water.

Sources: 1) Director, Department of Municipal Affairs, Government of the Yukon Territory
2) Director, Dept. of Local Government, Government of the Northwest Territories.

TABLE 18

HOW DOES YOUR PROVINCE STAND?

Use of fluoridated water in Canadian
provinces and territories as of January 1, 1970,
expressed:

<u>-as percent of total population</u>		<u>- as percent of possible coverage</u> (total on piped drinking water)	
1. Yukon Territory	74.7	1. Yukon	100.0
2. Manitoba	62.4	2. Northwest Territories	94.9
3. Ontario	57.9	3. Manitoba	88.2
4. Northwest Territories	56.4	4. Nova Scotia	76.9
5.) Alberta	36.3	5. Ontario	72.3
5.) Nova Scotia	36.3	6. Prince Edward Island	63.2
7. Saskatchewan	33.7	7. Saskatchewan	53.7
		8. Alberta	48.8
CANADA	33.3	CANADA	46.1
8. Prince Edward Island	18.9	9. Quebec	16.0
9. Quebec	11.2	10. British Columbia	10.4
10. British Columbia	8.3	11. New Brunswick	7.5
11. New Brunswick	3.5	12. Newfoundland	4.2
12. Newfoundland	1.8		

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